

1. Note that the graph of the number in queue can be easily obtained by drawing a horizontal line at 1 and treating it like the X axis. Also, since it was asked to “explicitly compute” the delay in the queue, you needed to determine the actual delays for the four customers.
  - a.  $q = \text{area under curve (with '1' as the X axis)} / 13.1 = 7.6 / 13.1 = 0.580$
  - b.  $D = (0.0 + 2.8 + 2.9 + 1.9) / 4 = 7.6 / 4 = 1.9$
  - c. Yes because the queue is empty at time 12.0
  - d. No because the queue is not empty at time 9.5

2. Parameters:

$t_R$  = Regular interarrival time

$t_L$  = Large interarrival time

$t_{SR}$  = Regular service time

$t_{SL}$  = Large service time

$k$  = # servers

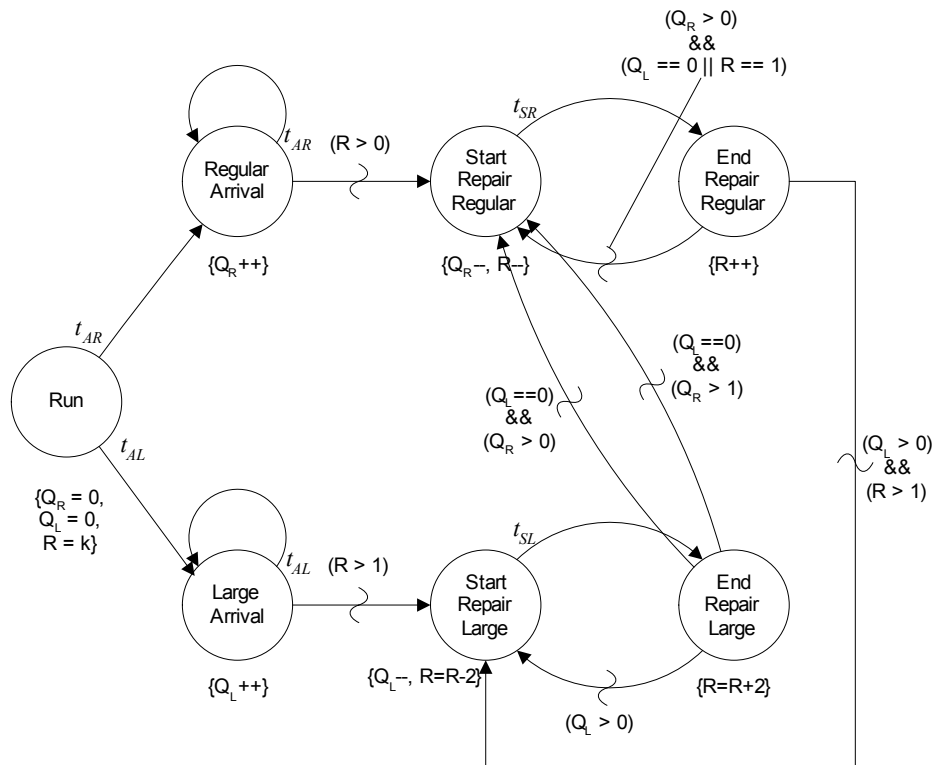
State Variables

$Q_R$  = # regular in queue

$Q_L$  = # large in queue

$R$  = # available repair people

Event Graph



3. Note that the Run event is implemented by the `reset()` and the `doRun()` methods together.

```
public class Inventory extends SimEntityBase {
    private RandomVariate interDemandTime; // tD
    private RandomVariate reviewTime; // tL
    private int bigS;
    private int littleS;
    protected int onOrder;
    protected int inventory;

    public void reset() {
        super.reset();
        onOrder = 0;
        inventory = bigS;
    }

    public void doRun() {
        firePropertyChange("inventory", inventory);
        firePropertyChange("onOrder", onOrder);

        waitDelay("Demand", interDemandTime.generate());
        waitDelay("Review", reviewTime.generate());
    }

    public void doOrder() {
        int z = bigS - inventory - onOrder;
        onOrder += z;
        firePropertyChange("onOrder", onOrder - z, onOrder);

        waitDelay("Arrive", leadTime.generate(), new Integer(z));
    }

    public void doArrive(int a) {
        inventory += a;
        firePropertyChange("inventory", inventory - a, inventory);

        onOrder -= a;
        firePropertyChange("onOrder", onOrder + a, onOrder);
    }
}
```

4. Relative position =  $(60, -20) - (10, 100) = (50, -120)$ .

$$\text{Distance} = \|(60, -120)\| = \sqrt{60^2 + (-120)^2} = \sqrt{16,900} = 130$$

$$\text{Velocity} = (50/130, -120/130) * 10 = (50/13, -120/13) = (3.846, -9.231)$$